

ing to a narrow truncation above; thin, pale corneous, profusely variegated with cream-white and having pale brown streaks. Surface glossy, sculptured with rather strong and oblique sinuous riblets, separated by wide intervals; suture subcrenulate. Whorls 12-15, somewhat convex, the last free in a moderately long descending curved neck. Aperture subcircular, a little oblique, the peristome white, sometimes brownish below, expanded and somewhat reflexed throughout. Axis encircled by a thread-like lamella, spinose in the median and upper whorls, and a low spiral cord above it; in the last two whorls the axis is simple and sinuous.

Long. 17, diam. 2.8, ap. diam, 2.3, whorls $14\frac{1}{2}$.

Long. 13.8, diam. 2.2, whorls $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Central Cuba: On stones at the Sierra de Matahambre y Tatibonico, and Veredas de Aguada y del Chorreron, in the mountains near Las Llanadas, district of Mayajigua, in the Province of Santa Clara.

Related to *U. contentiosa* Ar., but differs by its sinuous and more widely spaced riblets and by the free and descending last whorl.

Urocoptis bacillaris exilis n. var. Plate vi, fig. 10.

Smaller than typical *bacillaris*; slenderly fusiform, often entire, the upper two-thirds conspicuously attenuate to the bulbous apex, the lower part somewhat swollen; paler, variegated colored, sculptured with oblique and sinuous thread-like riblets, suture subcrenulate. Whorls 22-24 in the entire shell, 12-13 in the truncated specimens, a little convex. Axis twisted and encircled by a delicate spiral thread, spinose above.

Long. 14.7, diam. 2.1.

Central Cuba: On stones at Vereda le los Negros, a road between La Legua and Tatibonico, district of Mayajigua in the province of Santa Clara.

NOTE ON THE GENUS SEPTA PERRY (TRITON AUCT.).

BY WM. H. DALL.

A recent article in the Victorian Naturalist (Australia) by Messrs. Mathews and Iredale, on the hitherto unnoticed *Arcana* of George Perry, shows that another change is necessary in the nomenclature of this genus. It appeared that although Perry states in his "Con-

chology" that several of his genera are "for the first time published" in that work (the text of which probably was written first), yet some of them actually appeared in print a year earlier in his short-lived journal called the "Arcana." Among these was *Septa*, which appeared in connection with the single species *Murex rubecula* Linné, which of course must be taken as the type. Perry's idea of his genus doubtless was that it covered the species called *Triton* by Lamarck, and so, in intent, it is a synonym of *Cymatium* Bolten, 1798. On account of the character of the type however, it might be retained as a section for the species I formerly ranked under *Lampusia* Schumacher, 1817.

The first name available for the group typified by *Murex tritonis* L. seems to be *Nyctilochus* of Gistel, 1848, and if, in accordance with usage, we take this as the typical genus of the family, the family name would be *Nyctilochidæ*. The genus *Aquillus* Montfort, 1810, upon which the family name was based by Dr. Pilsbry some years ago, is unfortunately synonymous with *Cabestana* Bolten, 1798, and therefore cannot be used.

NOTES.

POLYGYRA PALLIATA SAY IN NEW ENGLAND.—The occurrence of this species in New England has for a long time needed verification. Repeated search in the Berkshires and Green Mountains by the writer has failed to reveal its presence, although the other species with similar distribution have been found. C. B. Adams, in Thompson's History of Vermont, p. 159, 1842, says: "It is seldom found in Vermont." W. G. Binney includes the species in the "Invertebrata of Massachusetts," but gives no locality. In July Messrs. G. M. Allen and W. S. Brooks while trapping for small mammals on Mt. Ascutney, Vt., obtained three specimens, one adult and two young; the latter were found feeding on the wet oat-meal used in baiting the traps. It is somewhat surprising that this species should turn up at last in this more isolated peak in the Connecticut Valley and not in the Green Mts. proper, although there is little doubt but that it will be found there with more thorough collecting.—C. W. JOHNSON.

THE University of Michigan has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Mr. Bryant Walker, of the class of 1876, in recognition of his valuable work on mollusks.